REMARKS

Claims 1-32 and 34 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 2, 14, and 15, the independent claims, have been amended to define more clearly what Applicants regard as their invention. Also, purely formal changes have been made to Claims 4-11, 13, 17-24, 26, and 30-32.

The specification was objected to for allegedly attempting to add new disclosure to that originally presented by the amendment to page 9, lines 21-23 of the specification (the Amendment filed August 13, 2004). Although Applicants do not concede the propriety of this rejection, Applicants have nevertheless amended the specification to recite "According to the invention, a regulation interface 40 reads a required data size R_T". Support for this language is found in the application as originally filed, for example, in original Claim 1. Withdrawal of the objection to the specification is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-32 and 34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious from Fei et al. (the publication entitled "Turbo-codes Used for Compressed Image Transmission Over Frequency Selective Fading Channel") and U.S. Patent 5,790,131 to Liang et al.

The present invention deals with the compression of digital data, which is then to be coded for transmission error protection. In this context, data representing physical quantities is first compressed into compressed data, which is then subjected to transmission error protection coding.

Claim 1 is directed to a method of adjusting at least one parameter for the compression of data representing physical quantities into compressed data. The method

includes (1) determining a required size for the compressed data before coding according to a coding mode in order to protect the compressed data from transmission errors, (2) determining at least one characteristic of the coding mode, (3) determining an effective size of the compressed data according to the required size and the at least one characteristic, and (4) adjusting at least one compression parameter according to the effective size.

Notably, Claim 1 determines a required size for the compressed data before coding according to a coding mode in order to protect the compressed data from transmission errors. (See the specification at, for example, page 12, line 4.)[2]

Applicant notes the Examiner's comments at page 2 of the Office Action, which states:

> Summary of Applicant's Argument: The "required compressed data size" recited in Claim 1 is a required size for the compressed data, which are considered before coding for transmission error protection. Fei does not show a step of determining the effective size of the compressed data according to this required size for the compressed data before transmission error protection coding.
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> Examiner's Response: in response to applicant's arguments, the limitation "considered before coding for transmission error protection" has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble...

Since the body of Claim 1 now recites determining a required size for the compressed data before coding according to a coding mode in order to protect the

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2/It is of course to be understood that the references to various portions of the present application are by way of illustration and example only, and that the claims are not limited by the details shown in the portions referred to.

compressed data from transmission errors, Applicants repeat the arguments set forth in the Amendment dated August 13, 2005 in full.

In particular, Applicants note that the method of Claim 1 determines the effective size of the compressed data (i.e., *before* transmission error protection coding) based on a required size for the compressed data and on a characteristic of the transmission error protection coding. The determination of the effective size of the compressed data from the required size is meant to best match the transmission error protection coding to be applied to the compressed data (see, for example, page 3, lines 29-32, of the present specification). For instance, an exact match can be found by rounding the desired size to an exact multiple of the length S of the interleaver, when such is used (see, e.g., page 10, lines 1-7).

At page 3, the Office Action alleges that Fei et al. "discloses determining an effective size of the compressed data according to the required size and the at least one characteristic" (citing Section VI and Table 2 of Fei et al.). Applicants respectfully disagree with this assertion.

First, Applicants do not understand where Fei et al. discloses a "required size for the compressed data". The "required size for the compressed data" recited in Claim 1 is determined before coding for transmission error protection, as clearly recited in Claim 1.

Furthermore, Applicants submit that Fei et al. fails to show a step of determining the effective size of the compressed data according to the required size and to a coding characteristic. This is because, in the table referred to by the Examiner (section VI, Table 2), "the total number of bits (after source and <u>channel coding</u>) is kept to be approximately the same for each case" (see Fei et al, page 631, last paragraph, emphasis

added). At most, Fei et al. discusses determining the size of the compressed data depending on the channel code rate so that the size of data coded for transmission error protection remains approximately constant. Fei et al. fails to teach or suggest determining the effective size of the compressed data according to the required size for the compressed data before transmission error protection coding.

Nothing in Fei et al. teaches or suggests (1) determining a required size for the compressed data before coding according to a coding mode in order to protect the compressed data from transmission errors, and (2) determining an effective size of the compressed data according to the required size and the at least one characteristic, as recited in Claim 1.

Liang et al., as understood by Applicants, relates to lossy compression of data with output file size control. However, nothing has been found in that patent that would remedy the deficiencies of Fei et al. discussed above.

Applicants have found nothing in Fei et al. or Liang et al., either separately or in any permissible combination (if any), that would teach or suggest determining an effective size of the compressed data according to the required size and the at least one characteristic, as recited in Claim 1.

For at least these reasons, Claim 1 is seen to be clearly allowable over Fei et al. and Liang et al., either separately or in any permissible combination (if any).

Independent Claims 2, 14, and 15 each include certain features which are similar in many respects to those discussed above in connection with Claim 1. Accordingly,

Claims 2, 14, and 15 are believed to be patentable for at least the same reasons as discussed above in connection with Claim 1.

A review of the other art of record has failed to reveal anything which, in Applicants' opinion, would remedy the deficiencies of the art discussed above, as references against the independent claims herein. Those claims are therefore believed patentable over the art of record.
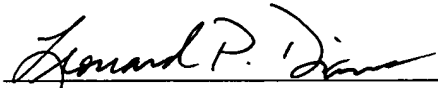
The other claims in this application are each dependent from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

This Amendment After Final Action is believed clearly to place this application in condition for allowance and, therefore, its entry is believed proper under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116. Accordingly, entry of this Amendment After Final Action, as an earnest effort to advance prosecution and reduce the number of issues, is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner believe that issues remain outstanding, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact Applicants' undersigned attorney in an effort to resolve such issues and advance the case to issue.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

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